Catawba Journal.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

NEW CONFECTIONARY,
FRUIT STORE, &c.

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that she has rented the house lately occupied by Mr. Thomas A. Norment, as a Grocery, and that she has just opened an assortment of Candies, of every description, Almonds, Figs, Prunes, Raisns, Pearl Barley, Rice, Smoked Herrings, Oysters, Crackers, Pickled Fish, and Philadelphia Beer; with a supply of Coffee and Sugar, &c.

RACHEL COHEN.

January 21, 1828—3mt79

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & CO. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22d, 1828—6t7.

TROTTER & HUNTINGTON,
Watch Makers and Jewellers,

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the Court-House, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain Watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for CASH. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

A CLASSICAL SCHOOL,

FOR both sexes, is now taught by the subscriber and a female assistant, at Centre Meeting House in Iredell county, 25 miles west of Salisbury, 23 north of Charlotte, and 18 south of Statesville. The place is remarkably healthy and retired from the noise and bustle of the world. Youth may here be prepared for entering any of the classes of college, or they may be conducted through the whole course of a collegiate education.

Females will be taught the different branches of useful science, needle-work, painting on velvet, and the French Language. The object of the Teachers in this Seminary will be not merely to exercise the memory, but to inform the judgment, improve the understanding and to lead their pupils to a practical acquaintance with Science. Particular attention will be paid to the morals of youth, and the whole course conducted in the fear of God and with reference to the virtue of the Gospel.

The prices of tuition are $2 50 a quarter, for reading, writing and arithmetic; 3 75 for English Grammar and Geography; $5 for mathematics, painting, the higher branches of science and the Latin, Greek and French languages. Boarding may be obtained in the family of the subscriber, and in reputable families in the neighborhood, at the moderate price of $1 50 a week, payable quarterly.

ROBERT H. CHAPMAN.

Mount Mourne, Feb. 4, 1828.—3t71.

YOUNG SIR ARCHIE,
By Old Sir Archie, of Roanoke,

WILL stand the ensuing season, at the store of *Burton & Clayton*, at Beaty's Ford, within 18 miles of Lincolnton, and 23 of Charlotte; and will be let to Mares at the very moderate price of $8 the season, $5 the single leap, and $15 the insurance, the money for insurance will be claimed as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal, or the property changed.

SIR ARCHIE

is a beautiful *dark bay*, 7 years old next spring, upwards of 16 hands high, of great power, action and vigor; and, in point of blood, is inferior to no horse in the Southern States, as will be seen by the following certificate from Judge Cameron and Mr. Bennehan, of Orange, which fully establishes his pedigee:

"We certify, that the bay Stud horse *Young Sir Archie*, sold in August last to Mr. Alfred M. Burton, of Lincln county, was raised by us; that he was got by Old Sir Archie, his dam by Eagle, his gran-dam by the imported horse Druid, his great, great dam, by Mark Anthony. He was six years old last spring.

January 22, 1828.

DUNCAN CAMERON,
THOMAS D. BENNEHAN."

The season will commence on the 1st of March, and end on the 1st of August; good pastorage will be furnised gratis, and grain at the market price, if required; care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no liability for either.

ALFRED M. BURTON.

February 12, 1828.—5t77.

THE HIGH BRED HORSE
JANUS.

HAVING purchased this valuable Horse from Mr. Stockton, I will stand him the ensuing season at my stable, on Sugar Creek, the four first working days in each week, to be let to mares at the reduced price of three dollars the single visit, paid at the time of service; five dollars the season, payable the 15th of October next; and ten dollars to insure a mare with foal. The season will commence the 10th of March and end the first of August. Care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but I will not be liable for either.

JANUS was got by Gen. Hampton's Old Twig. A further description is deemed useless, as it is hoped that all who wish to breed fine and valuable colts, will call and judge for themselves.

JAMES DINKINS.

February 28, 1828.—8t80.

State of North-Carolina,
Lincoln County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Sessions, 1828.

Andrew Friday, *vs.* Joseph Martin.

Original Attachment, levied on land, being an undivided interest in the real estate of James Rutledge, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Joseph Martin, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Catawba Journal, that he appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the fourth in March next, replevy and plead to issue, or judgment by default will be entered up against him.

Witness, V. M'Bee, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the third Monday in January, 1828.

VARDY M'BEE.

March 4th, 1828—6t76—pr. adv. $2.

State of North-Carolina,
Lincoln County

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Sessions, 1828.

Mary Wells, *vs.* the Executors, heirs and devisees of Burrell Wells, deceased.

Petition for dower of land and distributive share of personal estate.

IT appearing to the court, that Adam Hoyle, one of the Executors to the will of Burrel Wells, deceased, Alexander Patterson and wife, and Anderson Wells and wife, who are heirs and legatees of Burrel Wells, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by court, that notice be published three weeks in the Catawba Journal, requiring the said Adam Hoyle, Alexander Patterson and wife, and Anderson Wells and wife, to appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the 4th in March next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, V. M'Bee, Clerk of said Court, at Lincolnton, the third Monday in January, 1828.

VARDY M'BEE.

March 4th, 1828—3t74—pr. adv. 1 50.

THOS. GREER, Sen'r's. ESTATE.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executors of the Estate of THOMAS GREER, sen. deceased, request all persons indebted to said estate, to call and make settlement; and al having claims against the estate, to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law.

THOS. J. GREER,
ANDREW GREER,
SAMUEL NEEL,
JOHN HARTT,
} *Executors.*

February 29, 1828—4t-7

LAND & NEGROES for Sale.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by William Scott, to secure a certain debt therein mentioned, I will sell, at public vendue on Tuesday, the 29th of April next, on the premises, that valuable tract of LAND, known by the name of the Brick House tract, lying on the south branch of Mill-Creek, two miles west of Tuckasegee Ford, joining the lands of Capt. Caldwell, John Beaty, James Smith and others, containing 570 acres.

Few tracts of equal size, in this section of country, afford a greater proportion of good land. A particular description is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will, of course, examine for themselves.

The *Gold Mine* on this tract is considered equal to any in the gold region. So far as it has been examined, its mineralogical features are superior to those of the richest mines in Mecklenburg, abounding in vast quantities of pyrites, which scientific miners pronounce the true gold ore.

At the same time and place, I will sell two likely negro women, and one or two children.

Terms, one-third cash; approved cash notes will be taken for the remaining two-thirds.

SIDNEY J. HARRIS.

Lincoln County, March 14, 1828.—3t77.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at the late residence of Thomas Greer, sen. deceased, on Wednesday, the 26th inst. the following property, to wit:—a quantity of Corn, Fodder, &c. farming tools; Stock, of all kinds; two new road Wagons; blacksmith tools, and a variety of other articles not necessary to mention.

ALSO,

12 or 14 NEGROES,

including girls, boys, and fellows. A credit of 12 months will be given, purchasers giving bond with approved security.

THOMAS J. GREER,
ANDREW GREER,
SAMUEL NEEL,
JOHN HARTT,
} *Executors.*

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

MR. CLAY.

The following correspondence between the Editors and Judge Brooke, will explain the occasion of publishing the letter of February 4th, 1825, from Mr. Clay to that gentleman. Mr. Randolph recently alluded to the letter of the 28th Jan., (and which was published at the time) in such a manner, as possibly to leave the inference with many, that the letter to which he alluded was one not published—and as the contents of the letter of 28th Jan. were in a great degree forgotten, we publish that to prove the unwarrantable nature of his deductions from it. Learning there was a subsequent letter, in which Mr. Clay yet more fully described the motives that had determined him to vote for Mr. Adams, we asked and obtained the consent of his correspondent to publish that also. Mr. Clay's and Judge Brooke's friendship, is of more than 30 years standing, and of the most intimate character. During this long period, the most unreserved correspondence has been kept up between them; characteristic on the part of Mr. Clay, of that frank and fearless candor, by which he is distinguished above all other public men. These two letters, we firmly believe, are transcripts of his heart, at the period when they were written. He discloses without reserve, the extreme delicacy of his position, the motive which would govern him, and his unalterable determination to vote against the military chieftain. Be it remembered that at that time, Virgina almost to a man, was governed by the same feelings. His rational friends having acknowledged the unpropriety of his election in his then state of health, Mr. Crawford's party in Virginia hailed the information that Mr. Clay would throw his influence against Jackson with universal satisfaction—yet no sooner had he fulfilled thier wishes in saving the nation from military rule, than they joined the partizans of Calhoun and Jackson in hunting down the man who acted in conformity to their wishes, and the very part, which by their own acknowledgment, they were prepared to act under the same circumstances! They then concurred with Mr. Clay in thinking Gen. Jackson a military chieftain, whose exclusion was imperiously demanded by the safety of the Commonwealth—they went as far as he did in denouncing him—they applauded his resolution to vote for Mr. Adams—they declared that Mr. Adams was *their* choice after Mr. Crawford. Yet when the event they so much desired is accomplished,—that very event which if need was, they were themselves ready to promote—they ascribe it to *bargain* and *corruption*. How is it possible to explain their conduct in a way creditable to those who acted it? Do they believe in it, when they acknowledged at the time, their own preference of Mr. Adams over Gen. Jackson, and when their acknowledgment is a direct admission, that there were honourable and patriotic reasons whereupon Mr. Clay should feel the same preference, without calling in the supposition of corruption to explain his vote? Was Mr. Clay's accepting the office of Secretary of State, proof of a bargain between him and Mr. Adams? Mr. Jefferson appointed six members of Congress who had voted for him, two of whom carried whole States, to high and lucrative offices—and the act was sanctioned by the republican party. To whom should a President tender office but to his political friends? Who in this country had claims to the Department of State as high and indubitable as Henry Clay! But the argument of the proposition at this day, we admit, is idle. The charge was invented for particular purposes, and forming the simple plausible ground of opposition to the administration, will not be abandoned. "It answered the purpose," was the inducement to thousands besides Col. Benton for the believing or pretending to believe it.

We invite the particular attention to Mr. Clay's letter of February 4th, 1825. It satisfactorily explains his reasons for preferring Mr. Adams—it elucidates the causes of the general assault upon him by the friends of Crawford, Jackson, Calhoun, and Clinton,—parties which disagreeing in all else—in principles and in ulterior views, united in the single purpose of breaking him down—an assault unprecedented for its virulence and duration. For three years, these parties having two hundred and fifty presses at command, have poured upon Mr. Clay from every town of the Union, an uninterrupted stream of abuse and denunciation. He has gallantly rode out of the storm, and the flag of defiance still waves at the mast head.

Richmond, 14th March, 1828.

DEAR SIR: Mr. Randolph in his speech on Retrenchment (so called) having referred to Mr. Clay's letter to you of January 28th, 1825, in the way to leave the impression, that it was another letter that the public had never seen—and as that letter, has in some degree drifted out of public recollection, we have determined to republish it. It is said that there was a subsequent letter from Mr. Clay to you on the same subject. If this be true, and there is nothing in it to render its publication indelicate, have you any objection that it should be published at the same with the letter of the 28th? From what we have heard of the first letter, we are persuaded it furnishes material proof of the parity with which Mr. Clay acted in the Presidential election; and viewing him as the most traduced and persecuted of men, we should be happy to act as the humble instruments of removing some of the prejudice of his countrymen.

With great respect,

PLEASANTS & SMITH.

Hon. Francis T. Brooke.

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Friday.

GENTLEMEN: I have this moment received your note, and wish I had more time to answer it. As I am sure Mr. Clay never wrote me a letter to the publication of which he would object on any political ground, I send you that letter, which I never have kept a secret, and to which you allude.

Yours, &c.

FRANCIS T. BROOKE.

Messrs. Pleasants & Smith.

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Washington, 28th Jan. 1825.

MY DEAR SIR: My position in regard to the Presidential contest is highly critical, and such as to leave me no path on which I can move without censure. I have pursued, in regard to it, the rule which I always observe in the discharge of my public duty. I have interrogated my conscience as to what I ought to do, and that faithful guide tells me that I ought to vote for Mr. Adams. I shall fulfil its injunctions. Mr. Crawford's state of health, & the circumstances under which he presents himself in the House, appear to me to be conclusive against him. As a friend of liberty and to the permanence of our institutions, I cannot consent in this early stage of their existence, by contributing to the election of a military chieftain, to give the strongest guaranty that this Republic will march in the fatal road which has conducted every other Republic to ruin. I owe to our friendship this frank exposition of my intentions. I am and shall continue to be assailed by all the abuse which partizan zeal, malignity and rivalry can invent. I shall view without emotion these effusions of malace, and remain unshaken in my purpose. What is a publicman worth, if he will not expose himself on fit occasions for the good of his country?

As to the result of the election I cannot speak with absolute certainty, but there is every reason to believe that we shall avoid the dangerous precedent to which I allude.

Your cordial friend,

H. CLAY.

The Hon. F. T. Brooke.

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Washington, 4th Feb. 1825.

MY DEAR SIR: I received your obliging letter of the 1st inst. Although my letter, to which it is an answer, was not intended for publication, I would rather that it should be published and speak for itself, than that its contents should appear through the medium of Mr. Ritchie's representation of them. With regard to its publication, you will be pleased to do as you may think proper. All that I feel anxious about is, that the public should not receive an impression that it was *my* intention that it should be published.

My condition at this moment is most peculiar. The batteries of some of the friends of every man who would now be President, or who four or eight years hence would be President, are directed against me, with only the exception of those of Mr. Adams. Some of the friends of Gen. Jackson, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Clinton, with very different ultimate ends, agree for the present, to unite in assailing me. The object now is, on the part of Mr. Crawford and Gen. Jackson, to drive me from the course which my deliberate judgment points out, and, for the future, on the part of Mr. Calhoun, to remove me, as an obstacle to their elevation. They all have yet to learn my character, if they suppose it possible to make me swerve from my duty by any species of intimidation or denunciation.—But I did not expect that my old friend Ritchie would join in the general cry. He ought to recollect that he is struggling for a man. I for the country—he to elevate an unfortunate gentleman worn down by disease, I to preserve our youthful institutions from the bane which has destroyed all the Republics of the old world. I might have expected from the patriotism of Thomas Ritchie that he would have surrendered his personal predilections, and joined with me in the effort to saveusfrom a precedent fraught with the most pernicious consequences. I am so far disappointed, I say it with mortification and regret. But all attempts to make me unite with him—to induce me to give up the defence of our institutions that we may elect a sick gentleman, who has also been rejected by the great body of the nation, are vain and utterly fruitless. Mr. Ritchie ought to awake, should be himself again, and love Rome more than Cæsar.

I observe what you kindly tell me about the future Cabinet. My dear sir, I want no office. When have I showed an avidity for office? In rejecting the mission to Russia, and the Department of War under one Administration? In rejecting the same department, the mission to England or any other foreign mission under the succeeding Administration? If Mr. Adams is elected, I know not who will be his Cabinet. I know not whether I shall be offered a place in it or not. If there should be any offer, I shall decide upon it when it may be made according to my sense of duty. But do you not perceive that this denunciation of me by anticipation is a part of the common system between the discordant confederates which I have above described? Most certainly if an office should be offered to me, under the new Administration, and I should be induced to think that I ought to accept it, I shall not be deterred from accepting it either by the denunciations of open or secret enemies, or the hypocrisy of pretended friends.

With great respect,
I am faithf'y your friend,

H. CLAY.

The Hon. Francis T. Brooke.

Hydrophobia.—Thomas L. M'Kenney, Esq. Superintendant of Indian Affairs, addressed a circular to the Agents of the United States in the Indian country by direction of the Secretary of War, directing them to ascertain the remedies used by the Indians for the bites of mad dogs and snakes. The Superintendant himself endeavored to obtain a knowledge of these remedies, which he believes they possess, while travelling in their country, but did not succeed. A letter from Horatio Jones, interpreter at Genesee, in answer to the circular, and enclosing a quantity the seed of a plant referred to in it, has been received. It states that the Indian cure for Hydrophobia is a plant cultivated in the same manner and used by them as a substitute for the tobacco plant. "When a dog is afflicted, it is moistened and tied round his neck, and the dry tobacco put in a pipe and smoked by a person into his nostrils; and in case a person is bitten, he is to be treated in the same manner, excepting binding moistened tobacco on the wound. They never knew persons to be mad, though they have been frequently bitten by mad dogs, because they apply the remedy immediately, which (they say) stops the effect of the poison. There are old and experienced doctors among the Indians, Tall Chief being 33 years old, and Dr. Monture about 55."

It is said that a mad dog was never known to die when this remedy has been applied. The seed has been sent to J. S. Skinner, Esq. Editor of the American Farmer, Baltimore, for distribution.

Drifts of the Ocean.—A package somewhat larger than a candle box, enveloped in canvass and completely nailed, drifted ashore on the beach near Willoughby's Point, on Wednesday last. Upon being opened it was found to comprise two pieces of plank, about 16 inches long, on one of which was inscribed "U. S. schooner Shark, ashore on Cerberus Rock, August, [day not remembered by our informant,] 1827," and on the other, "U. S. schooner Shark, off Cape Norman, Straits of Belle Isle, 26th Sept. 1827."

A large black fish, of the grampus species, dead, drifted ashore about the same time and place, from which a barrel and a half of blubber was obtained.

Norfolk Beacon.

Law Anecdote.—In Rhode Island, previous to Judge Burril's having taken his seat on the bench, there was nothing like a charge to the Jury known. The Hon. Mr. Burgess was in a case, in one of the Counties, when for the first time Judge B. rose to charge the Jury, which he did rather against Mr. B's client. His client after the charge, tapped Mr. Burgess on the shoulder saying "who is that lawyer in black; If I had known he was a going to talk, *I would have had him on my side.*"

INTIETH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, March 12th, 1828.—Mr. Woods, of Ohio, moved the following resolution, which was read and laid on the table, viz:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, requested to inform this House, (if not, in his opinion, incompatible with the public interest,) by what authority Thomas L. McKenney informed the Creek nation of Indians that no communication of any sort would be received from them, if a certain man referred to in his letter to the Secretary of War, of the 29th November, 1827, had any agency in it, or what were the reasons for breaking said individual, and of depriving him of his authority, and in what capacity said individual was acting for said Indians; and to communicate to this House the agreement made with said Indians, referred to in said letter to the Secretary of War, with such information respecting the same as he may think proper to communicate.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution reported by the Committee on the Library, providing for the distribution of certain public documents, and for the removal of certain books from the Library.

The resolution having been read—

Mr. Everett moved to amend the first resolution by introducing the tables of Waterston and Van Zandt.

Mr. M'Duffie expressed his readiness that the amendment should be adopted with the understanding that the books shall be given to members, not to be held as individual property, but merely as members of Congress.

Mr. Everett stated that the present works encumbered the shelves of the Library. He reminded the gentleman from South Carolina, that it was on his motion that 500 copies of the Congressional Register were ordered to be printed. He knew of no other mode of distributing so large a number of the work.

Mr. Randolph said he hoped the words would not be added. The work was not known to any body.

Mr. Everett explained that the House had passed a bill subscribing for this work; and this resolution only provided for their distribution.

The amendment was then agreed to.

Mr. Hamilton said the House was thin, and to determine whether the members absent wish to to have their share of the free gifts the House was about to dispose of, he would move that the House do now adjourn; ayes 72—noes 84.

Mr. Randolph hoped that the whole of the copies would be retained in the Library. This House, whether wisely—he must say wisely—he could not moot that question.—had purchased a number of books. The Chairman of the Library Committee says they are an encumbrance, and wished to give them to members. He did not wish to have one. They might be sold by auction; and instead of pocketing the lumber, we might pocket the loss. They might be used as the Alexandrine Library was, to heat the bars—to heat the stoves of the House. A great man had said, if he had his handful of truths, he would not open his hand and let them fly. There is a converse proposition. He did not refer to the statistical work. But there is another work, and he would say, in reference to Gales and Seaton's Register of Debates, that if he had a handful of falsehoods, he would not open his hand & let them fly. He would say that this volume contained falsehoods—infamous falsehoods. He could speak personally and decidedly on the subject; and he made the assertion in his place, that the book was a tissue of falsehoods. He then referred to a misstatement in the National Intelligencer, of some remarks made in the debate of Friday, in which he was misrepresented as leaving his seat that he might not hear the reply of a member. We had heard enough of people being their own reporters. Here was an instance; as he had understood from the senior editor that the remarks were sent by the person making them. He stated that the remarks were not as they were given, but contained a *suggestio falsi*, which he considered as deliberate. He then referred to a report of his remarks on the subject of the militia men shot at Norfolk. He made a misstatement, and on being corrected, he had risen to correct himself. In the report, it was merely stated that he said a few words in explanation. The report of the speech of the member who gave way for him to make his retraction, was sent to that gentleman for him to make out his remarks, but his own explanation was entirely overlooked. Without giving another instance, he would merely say that the volume in the Library contained a tissue of falsehoods. He had taken his share of public plunder, but never by his vote. He steered his course by the polar star of truth, and he would not now lose that polarity for the little residue of his voyage. Truth had stuck by him, and enabled him to outlive the falsehoods of this register.

Mr. Wright said, if any thing could have surprised him which fell from the gentleman from Virginia, he would now have been surprised. The question before the house is on the adoption of an amendment respecting the distribution of certain books. We heard on this question an attack on a member of the House, now addressing the Chair, coupled with a charge of direct falsehood.

The Chair said he did not so understand the gentleman.

Mr. Wright said he would make way for the gentleman from Virginia, to make his disclaimer.

Mr. Randolph stated, that he did say what he had said, in reference to the Register of Debates. He had said, as he stated in a note in the National Intelligencer, that the remarks in the Intelligencer of what the gentleman had said, did not seem to him to be as the gentleman had said them. The gentleman from Ohio could aye or no to what he had said as to the charge of sending his remaks to the paper.

Mr. Wright said that he believed the report which had been made of his remarks, was correct to the letter and to the word. It was so as far as he knew.

He had not so lost sight of his self respect as to give his remarks a different direction to what was originally given to them. He restated what he had said, confirming the report as it appeared. There was considerable confusion about —not in—the gentleman at the time, so that he could not distinctly hear his reply. The gentleman from Virginia—he begged pardon—the member from Virginia.

The speaker here called Mr. Wright to order.

Mr. Pearce stated that the gentleman from Virginia had used the word "member," in reference to the gentleman from Ohio.

The Speaker desired Mr. Wright to proceed:

Mr. Wright resumed, and inquired whether the gentleman from Ohio was compelled to report the gentleman from Virginia. He stated that he had seen a report of a speech of the gentleman from Virginia, printed in a pamphlet form, with notes appended to it, casting censure upon officers of the Government. He referred also to the declaration of the gentleman from Virginia, on the floor, that he would report his own speeches. The gentleman was therefore his own trumpeter, according to his own shewing. He asked how it could be that, if the printers of the House were fearful to offend, how it was that he was so often offended? He stated, in reply to an intimation of the gentleman, that he (Mr. W.) was coughed down, that he had finished all he intended to say, and further, that gentleman knew him too well to suppose that he could be put down by any other mode, than the rules of order, when he violated them. He disavowed any desire to shield himself from any legal responsibility, for any thing he might say here. He stated that, after finishing what he had to say, he found the gentleman on his legs again, trampling on the rules of the House. The gentleman had stated that he was coughed down.

The Speaker did not so understand the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. Wright so understood him. The gentleman could explain.

Mr. Randolph said that he did not make the allusion stated. He did not say the gentleman was coughed down.

Mr. Wright resumed. He was much the junior of the gentleman from Virginia, both in his political and natural life. He had read his speeches, and he had listened to him sometimes with delight, and sometimes with astonishment. When he listened with delight, he derived instruction as well as pleasure; but when he listened with astonishment, he derived no edification. He felt delight when he heard the care with which he always endeavoured to protect his own reputation. It was this care of his reputation which induced the gentleman from Virginia, probably, to write out his speeches. If there was any gentleman who did not feel a sensitiveness on the subject of being fairly represented in the discharge of his duty here, he did not know of such. He referred to instances in which there had been misrepresentations of himself, from the reports which had appeared in the public journals, as revised or prepared by the speakers themselves, and even by chair in one instance. He then stated that he did write out the report alluded to, and that he distinctly recollected what he said, which consisted of only a few words, which had a very distinct object. He presumed that the gentleman from Virginia might have easily misunderstood the remarks which he (Mr. W.) made that day, during the confusion in the House, when the gentleman did not hear him call him to order, although he made the call in a loud tone of voice. If the gentleman from Virginia threw any imputation on the accuracy of those remarks, he, (Mr. W.) cast it back upon him. They were correct. Mr. Wright made some futher remarks, which we did not distinctly hear.

Mr. Carson called the gentleman to order in the course of these remarks; but the Speaker desired the gentleman from Ohio to proceed.

Mr. Wright resumed. He referred, as he was referring before he was called to order, to an instance in which the gentleman from Virginia, after inducing him to yield the floor for the purpose of explanation, only said—"Does the gentleman point his finger at me."

Mr. Randolph. "Shake"—I said "shake."

Mr. Wright thanked him for the correction, and said this was the kind of explanation which the gentleman had pledged himself to give. He went on to refer to a case afterwads, in which Mr. Randolph refused to return a similar courtesy. If he (Mr. W.) was doomed to be the evil genius of the gentleman from Virginia, it was to be traced to that circumstance. He would not track the gentleman in the House, or out of it, for the purpose of offering insult and personal violence, as he had been followed by persons who stood high, and are supported here. In this House, when the gentleman from Virginia enters into discussion, he should always be ready to meet him, without having recourse to double *intendre* or innuendo.

Mr. Randolph said he had never written out a speech. The notes, he admitted, were not delivered in the House, but the gentleman might again see them *longa emendatior*. He came here on that day, after thinking long and deeply on his pillow; and was called up by the excitement produced by the speech of that gentleman near him. The gentleman would see, in the second edition, these notes in a very enlarged form. There were some things omitted in that report which he had said. There was something omitted which he had said about Mr. Jefferson. A gentleman had asked him why he omitted that, and reminded him of the omission. He should insert this part in the next edition. The gentleman from Ohio had said he often listened to him with astonishment. He declared his own inability to reply with that kind of retort which the gentleman of Ohio excelled in. As to the distinction between gentleman and member, he referred to the reply of Horne Tooke to a blackguard who told him, on the hustings, that he would have all the rabble with him, but none of the gentlemen. Mr. Tooke told him he was happy to hear it from so excellent an authority.

Mr. Sprague moved to lay the resolution and amendments on the table; which motion was agreed to.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

BOSTON, *March* 12.

We have received by the Clematis, from Havre, Paris papers to Feb. 9, twenty-four days later than the date of our previous information. The Sessions of the British Parliament, and of the French Chambers, were opened. Our series of papers for the latter part of Jan. is not complete; and we therefore lose a portion of the history of events, but we are able to collect the most important. A tory Ministry had been organized in England, with the Duke of Wellington at the head of it.

The following is the composition of the British Cabinet, as officially announced in the Gazette.—Lord Bathurst, President of the Council, in place of the Duke of Portland; Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Chancellor; Lord Ellenborough, Lord of the privy seal, in place of the Earl of Carlisle; the Duke of Wellington, First Lord of the Treasury, in place of Viscount Goderich; the Hon Henry Goulburn, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in place of Mr. Herries; Lord Beresford, Master of the Ordnance; Mr. Peel, Secretary of State for the Home Department, in place of the Marquis of Lansdowne; Mr. Huskisson, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Earl Dudley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Lord Melville, President of the Board of Control, in place of Mr. C. Wynn; Mr. Grant, President of the Board of Trade, and Treasurer of the Navy; the Earl of Aberdeen, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in place of Lord Bexley; Mr. Herries, Master of the Mint, in place of Mr. Tierney; and Lord Palmeston, Secretary of War.

The Duke of Wellington having accepted the post of First Lord of the Treasury and Prime Minister, has resigned the command of the army. The duties of the office are to be performed by a commission, to consist of Lord Beresford, Sir George Murray, and Sir Herbert Taylor. Sir Charles Wetherell is to take the post of Attorney General.

The British Troops were to be withdrawn from Portugal, and their destination is announced in the Courier.

STILL LATER.

NEW-YORK, *March* 14.

The James Cropper from Liverpool, brings us papers of that place of the 16th ult. and from London to the 15th. We give the summary of a debate in the House of Lords, explanatory of the causes of the dissolution of the late Ministry. It will be seen that Mr. Huskisson, who, on the Hustings at Liverpool, had talked of pledges given, was disavowed by the Duke of Wellington with a little haughtiness. Mr. Huskisson, as it seems to us, is placed in a most awkward position; and so would seem to be the opinion in London, where his resignation was anticipated, though the Courier of the 14th says, there is no foundation for the rumor of its having been given in.

The King of England's speech, (which we translate from the Gazette de France of the 1st Feb. received by the France) seems only to have excited remark, as it censures indirectly the conduct of Admiral Codrington, and laments the collision at Navarino, with an "ancient ally."

Of the intention of Turkey we gather nothing further than is developed in the two royal speeches, and they lead to the conclusion that hostilities will not be resorted to.

Parliament was opened on the 29th Jan. by Commissioners appointed by the King, who delivered the following speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We have received the orders of his Majesty to inform you, that he continues to receive from all foreign powers, assurances of their desire to maintain friendly relations with this country: and that the great powers of Europe share the disposition of his Majesty to promote a good understanding on all the points which may tend to the preservation of peace.

The state of affairs in the eastern part of Europe has occasioned his Majesty the deepest solicitude.

For several years, a struggle has existed between the Ottoman Porte, and the inhabitants of the Grecian Isles and Provinces, and this struggle has been marked, on both sides, by excesses revolting to humanity.

During this struggle, the rights of neutral States, and the laws which regulate the intercourse of civilized nations, have been frequently violated, and the commerce of his Majesty's subjects has been exposed to depredations, aggravated, very often, by acts of violence and atrocity.

His Majesty has ardently desired to put a stop to these calamities, and to avert the dangers inseparable from such a state of hostilities—hostilities constituting the only exception to the general state of peace in Europe.

His Majesty having been earnestly solicited by the Greeks to interpose his good offices in order to effect a reconciliation with the Porte, took measures for that purpose, at first in conjunction with the Emperor of Russia, and subsequently with the Emperor of Russia and the King of France.

His Majesty has commanded that copies of the protocol signed at St. Petersburg on the 4th of April by the Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty and of the Emperor of Russia, and of the treaty concluded between His Majesty and the Courts of France and Russia on the 6th July, should be laid before you.

While measures were in train to obtain the results contemplated by this treaty, a *collision* altogether unexpected by His Majesty has occurred between the allied fleets and that of the Ottoman Porte.

Notwithstanding the bravery evinced on that occasion, His Majesty deeply laments, that this action should have occurred with the forces of an ancient ally—but retains a confident hope that this untoward event will not be followed by other hostilities, and will not prevent the amicable arrangement between the Greeks and the Ottoman Porte, which both have so great an interest in adhering to.

In maintaining the national faith, and in observing the engagements which his Majesty has contracted, his Majesty will never lose sight of the great objects in view, those of causing the cessation of hostilities between the belligerents, the definitive and permanent settlement of their future relations, and the maintenance of the tranquility of Europe, upon the basis upon which it has rested since the general peace.

[The few remaining paragraphs of the speech are excluded for want of time and space.]

The French Chambers were opened on the 5th Febuary, by the King in person. Of the affairs in the East, he said,

"The relations with the European powers continue to be amicable and satisfactory. The affairs of the East alone present some difficulties; but the treaty that I have signed with the King of England and the Emperor of Russia, has laid the foundation for the pacification of Greece, and I have reason to hope that the efforts of my allies, and my own efforts, will triumph over the resistance of the Ottoman Porte, without the necessity of our having recourse to arms.

"The unexpected battle at Navarino was at the same time an occasion of glory for our arms, and a brilliant pledge of the union of three flags."

Notwithstanding the assurances in the French king's speech, that affairs were in such a state in Spain as to justify him in soon withdrawing his troops from that country, it is still represented to be in a state of almost complete anarchy. Upon this head the Times of the 14th says: "The French papers of Monday, which arrived last night, continued to give alarming accounts of the disturbed state of Spain. The regular troops of Ferdinand, it would appear, are supposed not sufficient to maintain such imperfect tranquility as now prevails, without great additions, when the French army shall be entirely withdrawn."

In the House of Lords, after the reading of the Speech, the Duke of Wellington took occasion to diaclaim all intention of censuring Admiral Codrington, but lamented that the battle at Navarin had been fought.—Earl Grey considered the affair, an untoward circumstance, nay more,—a most unfortunate calamity.' The Marquis of Lansdowne declared that there was no act of Admiral Codrington he felt more strongly called on to defend than his conduct at Navarin: he was satisfied that the Admiral was not only above censure, but entitled to the approbation of his country. Lord Goderich expressed the like opinions.

In the Commons, Mr. Brougham spoke strongly against the manner in which the King spoke of the affair at Navarin, and objected to the appointment of the Duke of Wellington, as Premier.

Lord Cochrane arrived at Portsmouth, on Tuesday, rather suddenly and quite unexpectedly, in the schooner Unicorn, direct from Navarin. The cause of his Lordship's departure from Greece has not yet transpired; but it is surmised that the intervention of the combined squadrons may have rendered his Lordship's further services unnecessary to the Greeks.

The last number of the Western Monthly Review, contains a description of the Reptiles of the Mississippi Valley, and their venomous character. The Review mentions, in connection with this subject, a most tragical occurrence, more horrible, in the relation, than the ancient fiction of *Laocoon*. A family just emigrated, inadvertently fixed their cabin on the shelving declivity of a ledge, that proved a den of Rattlesnakes. Warmed by the first fire on the hearth of the cabin, the terrible reptiles issued in numbers, into the room where the whole family slept. As happens in those cases, some slept on the floor, and some on beds. The reptiles spread in every part of the room, and mounted on every bed. Children were stung in the arms of their parents, and in each other's arms. —Imagination dares not dwell on the horrors of such a scene. Most of the family were bitten to death; and those who escaped, finding the whole cabin occupied by those horrid tenants, hissing and shaking their rattles, fled from the House by beating off the covering of roof, and escaping in that direction.

Shocking Death.—A physician in Southborough, Ms. received a letter on the 7th ult. offering the body of the writer for dissection, and informing him that he would find it in a certain grove. On searching the place, the body was indeed found there. It appeared in evidence, that he had drank about a quart and half pint of rum at once, which produced insensibility and apoplexy, followed by death in about 24 hours.

Fruits of Intemperance.—The last Onondaga Register, relates a shocking and melancholy instance of death, by the use of ardent spirits. Mr. Fountain of that town, who had been long addicted to habits of intemperance, was induced, for the offer of *one dollar*, to swallow a quart of whiskey. After taking this dram, he was carried from the store to his house, where, after lying a short time in a state of insensibility, he expired.

South Sea Trade.—A letter from Valparaiso, published in some of the papers, states that our whalemen on that coast outstrip all competiton; and the fame of their enterprise extends to every island from America to Japan, and from New Zealand to the coast of Asia. There are upwards of one hundred American whale ships constantly cruising West of Cape Horn; and it is added, as a tribute to our skill in the fishery, that most English ships are commanded by New-England sailors. The importance of a trade employing 100 ships averaging 400 tons, manned by thirty or thirty five seamen, and carrying 2000 barrels each, may be readily estimated.

It is a very singular fact, that within a short time, the following distinguished men have died almost instantaneously, viz: Willian P. Van Ness, and Thomas Addis Emmett, of New York; Richard Stockton, of Princeton, New Jersey; and Governor Clinton, at Albany. Mr. Pinkney, Mr. Harper, Mr. Stockton, and Mr. Emmett, were practising lawyers, of the most distinguished talents in the profession. Mr. Van Ness, and Governor Clinton had both belonged to the bar, but had left the practice for a good many years. Mr. Pinkney, Mr. Harper, and Mr. Emmett died in term time and whilst laboriously engaged in professional business, excessive attention to which probably contributed to their sudden decease.

We learn by a gentleman from Trenton, N. J. that the quiet of that city was disturbed on the nights of Wednesday and Thursday last by associations of men in the streets, who were extremely boisterous in expressing disapprobation of the decision of the legislature in reference to the Canal Bill—burning in effigy a highly respectable individual of Burlington county on Wednesday night; and on Thursday night the Governor of the state was honored with the same species of notice. We sincerely regret such proceedings, and hope that the number upon whom disgrace is reflected thereby, is extremely limited.

The legislature of New Jersey adjourned on Thursday. *U. S. Gazette.*

We stated a few days since, on the authority of information from Washington, that Mr. Crawford had written a letter to Mr. Clay approving of his vote for Mr. Adams, and saying if he had been situated as Mr. Clay was, he should have voted in the same manner. In confirmation of this rumour it is asserted in the Kennebunk (Maine) Gazette, that Mr. Crawford has written a letter to a friend in that State, in which he uses the following language: "I was decidedly in favor of Mr. Adams in preference to Jackson and *never blamed Mr. Clay for his vote, because I should have voted with him, had I had a vote on that occasion.*"

Register.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1828.

Lord *Wellington*, it will be perceived from the foreign news in this week's paper, has become prime minister of England. His Lordship's *qualifications* have wonderfully improved within a few short months. It is doubtless within the recollection of every one, that on the elevation of Mr. Canning to the Premiership, not quite a year since, the Duke of Wellington resigned his office of Commander in Chief of the army—from sheer disappointment, as his enemies said at the time, at not obtaining the office of prime minister himself, to which he aspired. From this accusation he defended himself in the House of Lords, in the following words:—

"Lord Wellington said he had been accused of ingratitude towards his majesty, and of aspiring to the situation of prime minister; and that, in consequence of his disappointment, he threw up the command of the army. These were absurd charges. Every one who knew him was aware that his being prime minister was out of the question; and no man ever spoke to him, to whom he did not express the same opinion. He declared that he had no wish, nor thought, of being prime minister—*he knew himself disqualified for that office;* & knowing also his fitness for the one which he had the honor to fill, he must have been *worse than mad*, could he have formed the *insane project* of placing himself at the head of the government!"

Yet his Lordship has now taken the very office for which he declared "himself *disqualified;*" and according to his own acknowledgment, he must now be "*worse* than *mad*," in not only having formed, but achieved the "*insane* project of placing himself at the head of the government."

Gen. Jackson's friends in the town of Wilmington, have formed a Society, which they have christened the "*Jackson Association.*" Its officers are a President, Vice-President and Secretary; and its object, the promotion of the election of Gen. Jackson. They have published an address to the public, which was no doubt meant to be spirited; but none but the authors will think it entitled to that character, unless the overflowings of rancor and a boisterous and blustering manner be mistaken for firmness of spirit and dignity of action. The founders of this Society, or rather the authors of the address, are filled with wrath at what they call the "vile, slanderous imputations of an unrighteous coalition;" and yet every line of these *Simon Pures*, in which the Administration or its friends are spoken, of (& of there are very few in the whole production in which they are not,) is a libel. They claim to themselves great purity of motive and entire disinterestedness; but to the Administration and its friends they allow no merit; they class them all together as dishonest and unprincipled. But they themselves are "honest republicans," patriots of the first water; they are "no factionists;" "no unhallowed combination," and "their actions are open and free to the scrutiny of the world!" Indeed! It is a pity each had not a glass in his breast, that "the world,"—the little world, we mean, in which these "honest republicans" move,—might observe the secret movements and workings within! So much political purity and disinterestedness, in these degenerate days, would be a sight worth beholding!

It will have been seen, from a notice in our last paper, that the authors of the Address of the Jackson meeting in Cabarrus, are invited to attend at the Court-House in Concord, on the last Saturday of May next, and support, if they can, by argument and proof, their charges against Mr. Adams. There is no doubt that those charges cannot be supported; and there is little less doubt, that the invitation to sustain them, will not be accepted.

In the meantime, without interfering with the proposed discussion, we wish to make a remark or two on a single sentence in that address. Speaking of the claims of Adams and Jackson, the authors of the address say—"We would be willing to weigh them in the balance, confident that the *mene, mene, tekel, upharsin, as explained by the prophet*, would be *applicable* to the present incumbent." The writing on the wall of Belshazzar's palace, quoted in the address, is thus "explained by the prophet:"

"This is the interpretation of the thing: *Mene*, God hath numbered thy kingdom, and finished it.

"*Tekel*, thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting.

"*Peres*, thy kingdom is divided, and given to the Medes and Persians."

Thus the writing is "explained by the prophet;" and will any man have the presumption to say, that it is "*applicable*" to Mr. Adams? But why do we ask the question, when it has already been gravely asserted, in a public address, that it *is* applicable to him? Yes, it is publicly declared, that the hand-writing on the wall of the impious Belshazzar, as *explained* by the prophet, is applicable to our Chief Magistrate,—a man, whose moral character is unblemished, nay, unimpeached, and whose political character, say what his revilers may, will "stand the test of time, of scrutiny, and of talents." To such a man, the *explanation* of the prophet is declared to be *applicable!* Can party prejudice and rancor go farther?

We ask any serious, reflecting man, if such an application of a striking and solemn portion of the Holy Scriptures, is not great, unwarrantable presumption? How can any man know the determinations of the Deity, farther than he has been pleased to reveal them in the volume of inspiration? That the affairs of nations are under the guidance of an over-ruling Providence, none but an atheist will deny; but it is the height of presumption for any one to say what are the counsels of Deity in regard to the puny political contests of mortals. Yet it is declared of Mr. Adams, that "God has numbered his kingdom, and finished it;" or, in other words, that he has determined, that at the end of his present political term, Mr. Adams shall be removed, and Gen. Jackson take his place! If the *explanation* of the prophet be applicable to Mr. Adams, it must be in this way.

Another part of the prophet's explanation is, that Belshazzar was weighed in the balances, and found wanting. This, too, is *applicable* to Mr. Adams—so it is, in a moral sense, to every individual, when judged by the *law* of his Maker; but the use made of it by the authors of the address, is unwarrantable. They passed the limits of human knowledge, and professed to reveal what no man can know, without a special revelation; and to this, we presume, they will not pretend.

Again. The third and last *explanation* of the prophet to Belshazzar is—"thy kingdom is divided, and given to the Medes and Persians." To discover the *application* of this to Mr. Adams, has sorely puzzled us; but we suppose the committee would *apply* it somewhat in this way: by the *Medes* and *Persians*, we are to understand the *heterogeneous combination* against the present Administration; and the "kingdom" to be "divided," is to be "given" to the leaders of this motley aggregation of opposing principles. Thus, the office of Secretary of War, will be given to the latitudinarian *Benton;* that of Secretary of State, perhaps, to a stickler for literal construction, as *Tazewell*, for instance; and so on, through the whole list of offices to be "*given*" on the division of the "kingdom," taking especial care to divide the spoils impartially among the *Medes* and *Persians*, or, to drop metaphor, among radicals and anti-radicals; tariff and anti-tariff men; democrats and federalists; bucktails and Clintonians; quiddites and nothingites; who are found in strange harmonious concord joined in the ranks of the "Combination." This is our *application:* whether it be correct or not, the authors of the address can best say. But perhaps it would be better for them to publish a *commentary*, particularly on this latter part of the prophet's explanation, so that none of their readers may be at a loss to understand how the dividing of Belshazzar's kingdom, and giving it to the *Medes* and *Persians*, *applies* to Mr. Adams.

The publication of a new paper, entitled "We the People," has been commenced at Washington. As might very readily be inferred from the title, it supports the Administration, which is assiduously devoted to the promotion of the best interests of the country.

We perceive, by an article from the Boston Statesman, an opposition paper, that a meeting of federal gentlemen, in favor of the election of Gen. Jackson, was held at the Exchange Coffee House, in Boston, on the 6th of March. They resolved to support Gen. Jackson, because he is a *firm and consistent democrat;*—a most singular reason, truly. Who can doubt now, that the General is the candidate of the *democratic party?* The General's democracy, however, must be different from that of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe; for those men were firm and consistent democrats; yet the federal gentlemen of Boston liked them none the better for that. We find fault with no one, on account of an honest difference of opinion; but we detest hypocrisy in every shape, in politics as well as religion.

Swaim's Panacea.—The Doctors of Philadelphia have denounced this medicine, in a late number of the Medical and Surgical Journal. They represent it as a highly dangerous compound, and assert that great mischief has ensued from the use of "this so much and so fatally lauded nostrum!" But can they deny, that it has performed many extraordinary cures?—that it has effected perfect cures in cases which they themselves had pronounced *incurable*, after having exhausted all their skill upon them?

As to its injurious effects, we have never before heard of them; but many persons in this section can testify to its healing virtues, and all the denunciations of all the Medical Societies in the country, cannot change their belief that it is, in many diseases, a most invaluable medicine. If it have, in some cases, proved injurious, there are few physicians in the Union, of whose prescriptions the same may not be said.

New-Hampshire.—This is one of the States in which, it was pretended, a great re-action in favor of the Combination, had taken place; and at the late election for State officers, the friends of the General brought out their forces. Their boasted strength was shown at once to be perfect weakness—they were routed on every side, overthrown, dispersed. Mr. Woodbury, who has so long misrepresented the sentiments of his constituents, in the Senate of the United States, may now prepare himself for retirement.

From the Essex Register.

THE PROSPECT.

The prospect of the triumphant re-election of Mr. Adams, which *we* have never doubted, but respecting which some of our friends have entertained fears, now brightens on every side. In addition to the cheering information contained in the extract of a letter given below, we are enabled to state, that a letter was received at Boston Saturday morning from *a decided and intelligent partizan of Gen. Jackson at Albany*, which states "that the death of Gov. Clinton has dissolved the coalition of adverse parties in that State who had determined to support Jackson—that the prospect of securing the vote of New York for Jackson was at an end—that the state would undoubtedly give the Administration a decided support, and that the re-election of Mr. Adams was no longer doubtful:"—

Extract of a letter dated Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 9, from a gentleman of the highest standing, respectability and talents, to his friend in Salem.

"And now, my dear Sir, though in great haste, I will simply say one word on a subject in which I am sure you feel a deep interest. It is that of the Presidential election.—I left home the middle of January, went all through New-Hampshire, into the extreme north part of Vermont; then down the Canal to Albany, attended the Legislature there in session a few days; then went to Buffalo upon Lake Erie; thence through the western part of the State of Pennsylvania to Pittsburg; thence through the western part of Virginia, a part of Kentucky, and am now in Ohio, where I daily see gentlemen from all the Western States. Although I have not time to give you my reasons in detail, yet I tell you with *perfect assurance*, that John Quincy Adams, is certainly to be our next President. I will write you shortly upon this subject more fully, and give you all the particulars. But, *depend* upon what I say. Nothing can be more astonishing than the re-action already produced in favor of Adams."

Extract of a letter from a Virginian, now in Washington.

"WASHINGTON, March 5.

"The persons high in office here, speak of the re-election of Mr. Adams with unqualified certainty, and their estimates I give you at the foot of this letter.—The tariff is under full discussion in the House of Representatives. Mr. Mallary is the only speaker, who has yet exhibited himself. The prospects I understand for its passage, are extremely doubtful. It is not likely that Congress will adjourn sooner than 1st June.—The Jackson men here are as sanguine for the Hero, as their adversaries are for Mr. A., and although they boldly say that he will have 60 votes to spare, they do not pretend to go into any details to show how they arrive at the result. The truth is, that I am in better hopes and spirits from what I have heard since I came here, than I was when I left Virginia, for after having despaired of Mr. A's re-election, I now feel confident of his success. In the estimates which I annex, I understand from the best authority, that there is not the least doubt. I now give it to you as follows:

Six New England States	51 votes.
Ohio 18, Indiana 5	23
Kentucky 14, Illinois 3	17
Missouri 3, Louisiana 5	8
Delaware, 6, Jersey 8	11
	110 votes.

being 21 less than is required; to make up which, they count with equal certainty upon 7 in Maryland and 14 in New-York, and probably 8 from Maryland and 24 from New-York."

Richmond Whig.

New-Hampshire.—The general election of New-Hampshire—the Granite State, as it has been figuratively called from the beautiful building stone of that description with which it abounds—took place last week. This is the only State in New-England where the Jackson men have seriously hoped to make an impression. In this State they had the advantage of having a Jackson Governor in office—a popular old revolutionary man, who succeeded last year. They had also the advantage of having Isaac Hill on their side—a man to whose rule the State has implicitly submitted for years—who has heretofore never lost an election himself, when a candidate—and who was last year elected a Senator over the administration candidate. Never were such preparations made by any party in that State for an election before. And never was any party more completely overwhelmed at an election before. The Hon. John Bell has been elected Governor by a majority of four or five thousand; the whole twelve senatorial districts have elected administration senators, beating Isaac Hill in his own district, and leaving not a man among them. And of *fifty-three* members of the House of Representatives, (whose elections have been heard from,) forty-seven are friends of the administration.

[*From the N. Y. American of Monday.*]

Every hour developes the influence, greater much than we (who did not, nevertheless, lightly estimate the personal weight of Mr. Clinton) anticipated, which the sudden withdrawal of the late Governor from the scene has exercised, and is exercising, upon men and opinions.

A friend who came from Albany within a day or two, and whose habit it is not to see his own side in very bright colours, assures us, nevertheless, that at no period, have the indications been so clear and strong, of a popular current, setting with more and more force in this State, in favour of Mr. Adams' re-election.

Virginia.—The "Signs" from Virginia continue to brighten and enlighten, and, we may add, to warm too, those whose hopes have been too easily chilled by the confident tone, which has been most politicly held by the opponents of the present Administration. In the County of Frederick, in which there will be as animated a contest, perhaps, as in any other in the State, we observe that there is a Committee of Correspondence and Vigilance established, consisting of three members, whose names are among the most substantial and respectable in the State, and of which Alfred H. Powell, (the late Representative in Congress,) is Chairman, and Thomas A. Tidball, Secretary.

In the neighboring County of Hampshire, in the same State, the Winchester Republican informs us, "the Magistrates are thus divided on the Presidential question: Adams, 23; Jackson, 5; neutral, 1. There are about 800 voters in the county, of which, it is believed, Mr. Adams will obtain a majority of 100—(many well informed gentlemen say 200.) At the election in 1824, Gen. Jackson received 70 votes; Mr. Crawford 43; Mr. Adams, 4; Mr. Clay none; and had the election been a full one, it is believed that the same proportion would have been retained." In many of the other Western Counties, the Republican says, the change has been equally great.

[Nat. Intelligencer.

It is a fact worth noticing, that of 40 Revolutionary Pensioners, who received their semiannual allowances here on Tuesday last, 38 were decidedly in favor of the re-election of Mr. Adams.

N. H. Journal.

We publish to day the remarks made by Mr. McDuffie on the passage of the bill making appropriations for Internal Improvements. We think the course taken by Mr. M'Duffie, in separating the items of Internal Improvement, from the other appropriation bills, and throwing them into a distinct bill, under its proper title, a perfectly correct and meritorious one. Indeed, it is an act of justice which we most cheerfully render to Mr. M'Duffie, when we state that his general conduct since he has been Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, has been such as to entitle him to the respect even of those who feel themselves compelled, by their sense of duty, to differ from him in relation to the present state of our domestic politics. He appears to us to have acted throughout with a determination to suffer no feelings arising out of his views of the Presidential contest, to interfere with the confidence and support which the Executive has a right to expect from the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means; and it is in a similar spirit that we will not suffer the difference which separates us from him on the same question, from offering to him this responsive tribute of approbation.

Nat. Journal.

Remedy for Laziness.—At the late term of the Superior Court in Bibb county, the grand and petit juries found Nathan Bridges, grievously afflicted with that lazy disease called vagrancy; upon which the presiding physician, in accordance with the highest authorities prescribed for him the tonic system of steady labor for 4 years in the Milledgeville hospital vulgarly called the penitentiary; in which he will no doubt receive from the apothecary, nurses, &c. every attention which can promote his recovery and ensure him the enjoyment of the usual standard of health. *Geo. Statesman.*

The Rochester Post Office, established in 1812, and the first quarter's receipts of which amounted to but $3 42 cents, is now the third in the State of New York! The receipts last year, ($5,031 18,) as shown by the post-master general's report, more than treble those of Buffalo, exceed the receipts of Geneva and Auburn united, exceed those of Utica upwards of $600 amount, to $1000, more than the postage of the same period at Troy, and treble the receipts of the city of Hudson.

The following Letter, addressed to a gentleman in this City, offers rather a gloomy view of the present state of things in the Eastern cities, which, we apprehend, has but too much foundation, though we cannot foresee consequences so disastrous as the writer predicts from it. The pressure, we hope, is momentary only: *Nat. Intel.*

"PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 7, 1828.

"We are now realizing some of the blessings of our present system of foreign trade, and that to a degree that makes our very bones ache. The course of exchange with England has been long against us, and for several months has been draining us of specie.—Many millions have already been shipped and the drafts not only do not diminish, but have been steadily increasing; until within a week the pressure has become excessive, and the banks are all alarmed—even the great Leviathan itself is not exempt from the general feeling. All the usual accommodations have been suddenly suspended, and the usual consequences have ensued; great sacrifices have already been made, and greater must be—and ruin now stares many in the face, who, a fortnight ago, thought themselves above its reach. The auctions are crowded with goods from England, direct, and from New York, and sales were yesterday made at full ten per cent. below the prices of last week. English manufacturers will suffer, to be sure, but it will be on a small remnant of their stocks, while the American importer, and the American manufacturer, feel the depression upon all that he imports, and all that he manufactures. The effects have hardly yet begun to disclose themselves, but they cannot but be serious to all, and will probably be fatal to many. I incline to think that an *anti-tariff meeting would not be very fully attended, were it called just now.*"

We have before us a file of papers from the Mexican capital, down to the 13th ult. inclusive. The person of General Bravo was consigned to the Supreme Court of Justice. The latest advices from Central America bear date the first of February. The troops of Guatemala proper had been completely defeated by those of San Salvador, and the city of Guatemala was threatened with a siege. Horible excesses are reciprocally imputed by the belligerent parties. Constitution, law and humanity have all been trampled under foot in this furious civil war. *Nat. Gaz.*

Iron.—It is a singular fact, that the value of the iron annually produced in England greatly exceeds the value of the silver annually produced in Peru.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law. Fall Term. 1827.

Jane Bain *vs.* Andrew Bain.—Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not a resident of the State:—It is is Ordered by the court, that publication be made 6 weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Mecklenburg county, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1828, and answer, plead or demur to petitioner's petition; otherwise it will be heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

JAS. M. HUTCHISON, c. s. c. l.

6t81—per. adv. $2 50.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1827.

John Weeks, Adm'r. *vs.* Tho: G. Polk, Ex'r. and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard Sadler and Mary his wife; Thomas Robinson and Rebecca his wife; Moses Aiken and Jane his wife; Osborne Robinson, Jane Robinson, Alexander Robinson, Nancy Robinson, James Robinson and Thompson Robinson, defendants in this suit, live beyond the limits of this state: Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that they appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1828, and plead to the bill of complaint of John Weeks, Administrator with the will annexed, of James Robinson, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.

D. R. DUNLAP, *Clerk.*

April 1, 1828—pr. adv. $2 50

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

BEING desirous to remove from this country, I offer for sale my *HOUSE and LOTS* in the town of Charlotte, where I at present reside. On the premises is a good dwelling house, large and convenient *Store House*, and all other out buildings necessary for the comfortable residence of a family; together with a Well of *most excellent* water. The lot is in good repair, all the fences having been made new within a few months past. The situation is one of the most desirable in the village, either as regards *health*, a stand for *business*, or good neighborhood.

I will also sell a tract of land adjoining the town. The land is of good quality, well timbered, and what is cleared, under a good fence. The price will be made to suit the times. Apply to the subscriber.

GREEN KENDRICK.

Charlotte, March 12th, 1828.—74tf.

NOTICE.

THE noted JACK, formerly the property of Mr. Hundly, of Virginia, will stand at my plantation, two miles north of Charlotte, under the management of James Murphey, sen. Jack is in fine order, and will be let to mares at five dollars the season; ten dollars to insure, and two dollars the single visit. The season has now commenced, and will end the last of July. This Jack is considered as sure as any other, as all the mares, with very few exceptions, put to him last year, are with foal.

WM. DAVIDSON.

March 15th, 1828.—74tf.

6¼ *CENTS REWARD.*

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, William Boyd, an indented apprentice. Any person that will deliver the said apprentice to me at my house, shall receive the above reward,

JACOB LEAK.

Lincoln County,

March 16 1828.—3t77p.

Constable's Warrants.

For sale, at the Journal Office.

Poetry.

THE MOTHER TO HER CHILD.

One kiss, my boy, upon thy cheek,—
That cheek so young and bright,—
And once again I'd hear thee speak
Thy softly lisp'd "good night;"
Then rest, and not a shade of earth
Can cloud thy slumbers fair;
Dark dreams from worldly cares have birth,
And thou hast nought of care;
O, why might not life's silver tide,
With thee thus ever smoothly glide!

Who gazes on the bloom of May,
Nor sighs that all will wither?
And yet the blossoms must decay,
Ere we the fruit may gather;
And life's sweet morning buds of joy,
Like spring-flowers soon depart;
And *thou* must change, yet wear, my boy,
Life's freshness in thy heart;
Pure feelings, like the flower's perfume,
Embalm the memory of its bloom.

Man's lot—"dominion o'er the earth"—
Maketh his sinews strong,
And that proud lot will lead thee forth,
All ardent mid the throng;
Life's onward path is wrapp'd in night,
And dangers are its Fame;
Ambition holds an eagle flight,
And spurns at Quiet's name;
And Pleasure's syren songs entice,
And flowers conceal the precipice.

O, wilt thou wander, then, my boy?
Away, ye idle fears!
Why shroud our sun of present joy
In clouds of future years?
There's ONE will watch thee, though I sleep
Where morning never shone;
There's ONE thy faultering steps can keep;
Wouldst thou HIS voice were known?
Then list, amid the world's wild din,
The still small voice, thy heart within.

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

RAIL ROADS.

In reviewing the history of the human race, we find every remarkable increase in civilization to have taken place very much in proportion to the facilities of intercourse enjoyed in particular situations; first, therefore, civilization grew along the banks of great rivers, as the Nile, the Euphrates and the Ganges; or along the shores of inland seas and Archipelagoes, as in the Mediterranean and the numerous islands of Greece; or over fertile and extended plains as in many parts of India. The reason is obvious. When the situation thus binds a great number of individuals into one body, the useful thought or action of any talented individual, and which were he in the insulated state, would soon be forgotten and lost, extends its influence immediately to the whole body, and becomes the thought or action of all who can benefit by it; it is recorded forever, as part of the growing science or art of the community. And in a numerous society, such useful thoughts and acts are more frequent, because an emulation arises in all the pursuits that can contribute to the well being of the society, from each individual feeling that he has the eyes of a multitude upon him, and that the rewards of excellence will be proportionally great. Men soon learn to estimate aright these and many other advantages of easy intercourse; and after having seized with avidity all the stations naturally fitted for their purposes, they begin to make new stations themselves, and to improve upon the old; they create rivers and shores, and plains of their own, that is, they construct canals and roads; and thus connect regions which nature seemed to have separated forever. In the British isles, whose favoured children have so proudly taken the lead in showing the prodigies which wise policy may effect, the advantages arising from certain lines of canal and road first executed, soon led to numberless similar enterprises, and within half a century, the empire has been thus intersected in all directions; and it seems if the noble work were now to be crowned by the substitution of level rail ways for many of the common roads and canals. Several rail ways of considerable extent have already been established, and although they and the carriages upon them are far from having the perfection which philosophy says they will admit, the results have been very satisfactory. If we suppose the progress to continue, and the price of transporting things and persons to be reduced by them to a fourth of the present charge, and in many cases, it may be much less; and if we suppose the time of journeying with safety also reduced in considerable degree, of which there can be as little doubt, the general adoption of them would effect an extraordinary revolution and improvement in the state of society. Without in reality changing the distances of places, it would, in effect, bring all nearer to each other, and would give to every part of the kingdom the conveniences of town and country, of sea coast and of highland district. A man, wherever residing might consider himself virtually near to any other part; for at the expense of time and money which he now pays to go a short distance, he might go a long one. The over crowded and unhealthy parts of towns would scatter their inhabitants into the country; for the man of business would be as quickly and cheaply at his post from several miles off, as he is now from an adjoining street. The present heavy charges for bringing produce to market from great distances being nearly saved, the buyer, every where, would purchase cheaper, and the producer would be still better remunerated. In a word, such a change would arise as if the whole of Britain had been compressed by magic into a circle of a few miles in diameter, yet without any part losing aught of its magnitude or beauties. All this may appear visionary; but it is less so than it would have been seventy years ago, to anticipate what has now come to pass, that the common time of travelling from London to Edinburgh would be forty-six hours. At the opening of the rail road near Darlington, in 1825, a train of loaded carriages was dragged by one little steam engine a distance of twenty-five miles within two hours; and in some parts of the journey, the speed was more than twenty miles an hour. The whole load was equal to a regiment of soldiers, and the coal expended was under the value of a crown. An island with such roads would be an impregnable fortress; for in less time than an enemy would require to disembark on any part of the coast, the forces of the country might be concentrated to defend it.

[*Dr. Arnott's Elements of Physics.*

CONCENTRATION OF SOUND.

The reason why a tube conveys sound so far is, that its sides confine or repress, by a continued reflection, the advancing sound, which in the open air would quickly spread laterally, and be dissipated. And the reason that the plane surface of a smooth wall, or of water, &c. also conveys sound so far is, that it similarly prevents the lateral spreading and dissipation, although only on one side. Persons far apart may converse along a smooth wall. The clear voice of a street-crier, in a town situated on the borders of a lake, may be heard across the water, in a calm evening, at a distance of more than five miles—the sound of bells, of course, is, audible much farther. And in the stillness of night, a steam-boat, by the splashing of its wheels, will announce its approach, to persons, waiting, at a distance of fifteen miles. If a sound-reflecting surface be curved inwards, that is, concave, it not only prevents the spreading of any sound which passes along it, but is constantly condensing such a sound, by driving the external parts inwards. Hence in a circular space, such as a gallery under a dome, persons close to the wall may whisper to each other at all distances. A *ear-trumpet* is a tube wide at one end, where the sound enters, and narrow at the other, where the ear is applied; its sides are so curved, that, according to the law of reflection, all sound which enters is brought to a focus in the narrow end. It thus increases manifold the intensity of a sound which reaches the ear through it, and enables a person who has become deaf to common conversation to mix again with pleasure in society. The concave hand held behind the ear answers in some degree the purpose of an ear-trumpet, and in a very large theatre is sometimes useful even to persons of the quickest hearing. A notorious instance of a sound-collecting surface was the *ear of Dionysius*, in the dungeons of Syracuse. The roof of the prison was so framed as to collect the words, and even whispers of the unhappy prisoners, and to direct along a hidden conduit to where the tyrant sat listening. The wide-spread sail of a ship, rendered concave by a gentle breeze, is also a good collector of sound. It happened once on board a ship sailing along the coast of Brazil, 100 miles from land, that the persons walking the deck, when passing a particular spot, always heard most distinctly the sound of bells, varying as in human rejoicings. All on board listened, and were convinced, but the phenomenon was mysterious and inexplicable. Months afterwards, by comparing notes, it was ascertained that at a time of observation the bells of the city of St. Salvador, on the Brazilian coast, had been ringing on the occasion of a festival—the sound, therefore, favoured by a gentle wind, had travelled over 100 miles of smooth water, and had been brought to a focus by the sail in the particular situation the deck where it was listened to. It appears from this, that a machine might be constructed, having the same relation to sound that a telescope has to light. The *speaking trumpet* is made according to the same law of reflected sound, with the view of directing the strength of the voice to a particular point. The sea captain uses it to send his orders aloft, where the unaided voice would be lost in the noise of the wind and waves; or to hail ships at a distance. A similar form of mouth is used for the *bugle horn* and common trumpet, and fits them to sound the note of command amid the uproar of contending armies. Some amusing effects have been produced by operating on sounds with tubes and concave surfaces. What was termed the *invisible girl*, was a contrivance where the questions of visiters were caught by a concealed concave, and carried to the director, who sat at a distance; and his replies, as in the whispering gallery, became audible to the inquirers alone. The concave, undulating, and perfectly polished surface of many sea shells fits them to catch, to concentrate, and to return the pulses of all sounds that happen to be trembling about them, so as to produce that curious resonance from within, which closely resembles the sound of the distant ocean—so closely, that the spirited boy, after studying the interesting stories of voyages, which paint dangers to be nobly braved, and charms of nature to be seen in distant lands, often feeds his imagination with this voice of the shell, and fancies himself already riding among the billows.

[*Arnott's Elements of Physics.*

PAUL PETERS.

Many years have passed away since Paul Peters dwelt in one of the numerous little hamlets, which sprinkle the proud State of New York. He had come among the simple dwellers of the land, a stranger; and had gradually glided into their confidence. Apparently poor and friendless, none knew him; and after a few short weeks none asked who he was; yet in that brief space of time he had made himself beloved; his kindness to the little urchins of the place, and his good natured countenance were a welcome passport to the hearts of all. He was not rich, though he did not appear to be poor. The simplest garb was his constant apparel. The farmer with whom he had domesticated himself, affirmed that he had ever paid his little demands cheerfully.

Two summers passed away, and still Paul was a universal favourite. Not a dance took place, but Paul tripped it away the liveliest of the happy throng; not a harvest feast was given, at which Paul was not the merriest guest; not a fire side party took place without his telling the best story.—When he came among the old, they looked upon him as the herald of joy, and he was every where welcomed with a hearty smile. The young considered him as a kind friend, who had caused them many a happy hour by the pleasant tales of lands far away. The little ones delighted to cling about him; and often as they hung around his neck, would ask him of his home, his family, and friends; he never answered them, save with a kiss.—Many a rosy cheeked damsel, as she laughed with him in a dance, would sigh when she gazed upon Paul's broad, manly face, and thought he perhaps loved some fair one who resided in the place where he had spent his younger days.

The family in which he lived began to look upon him with the feelings of kindred; the good old farmer, so dear had he become to him, called him his own dear boy, and the dame would hope he might one day become so, when she beheld him kiss the blushing cheek of her half laughing, half resisting daughter Lucy. Summer flowers die; but love's blossoms ripen.

Paul was soon to become the husband of Lucy. From constantly associating together, they had learned to love each other; and Lucy was one of the simplest and loveliest of the children of nature! The family were assembled the day before the intended nuptials, around the blazing hearth. All appeared cheerful, when the dash of a horse's hoofs was heard over the frozen ground, and in a few minutes a grey headed negro, having alighted from a noble horse, presented a packet to Paul. The limbs of the horse were sleek and well formed; and the neatness of the black's dress proved him to be the favored servant of some good lord. Paul having perused the packet, directed the rider to tether the horse, and rest himself until the morrow. No more was said of the occurrence, for it had made no alteration in the manners of the one it most concerned. The jest and the laugh went round; and gay Lucy retired to rest, to dream of the kind hearted Paul and of future days of love.

The morrow came. But neither Paul nor black were to be found. The horse too was gone. Lucy wept, and her parents advised; but what is advice to a love-sick heart! Though her mother would strive to console, yet what appeared in the shape of comfort acted only as a probe. She was still the same gentle being she had ever been; but she never smiled, the joy of her countenance was gone.

Paul's name was now never mentioned; for it seemed to increase the sadness of Lucy; and his memory, save with the disappointed girl, had begun to die away. Month after month rolled on, but the truant came not.

The war of the colonies was beginning to throw its terrors into this part of the country, till now the abode of peace: and the young were girding on their armour against their oppressors. It was when a troop was organizing in this hamlet, that General G. rode with his servant into the village to inspect this body of men. His war-worn features, and scarred brow told tales of hardship and of suffering; but still there were features which were immediately recognized as those of Paul Peters. All were ready to open their arms to him; little had they thought that the distinguished General, whose voice was so influential in the war councils of his country, was the merry, good humoured Paul Peters.

General G. followed by the same grey haired servant, paced quietly along the avenue, leading to the cottage of Lucy. When he arrived at the lattice window, he beheld the fair girl. The last time he had seen her, that kiss he had given her, came rushing up in his mind and the contending emotions of his soul almost overpowered him. The grey headed servant opened the door and announced "General C." The family rose to receive him. But Lucy recognized the chosen of her heart, rushed into his open arms, and gently sighed, "I knew you would return!"

IRVING'S COLUMBUS.

The following is the first chapter of the 2d book of the Life of Columbus, which is now in press. It relates an incident in the life of Columbus not to be found in the common biographies of that great man, and being told in the agreeable manner which is characteristic of Mr. IRVING's writings, will be perused with pleasure by our readers.

First arrival of Columbus in Spain.—It is interesting to notice the first arrival of Columbus in that country, which was to become the scene of his glory, and which he was to render so powerful and illustrious by his discoveries. In this we meet with one of those striking and instructive contrasts which occur in his eventful history. The first trace we have of him in Spain, is the testimony furnished a few years after his death, in the celebrated law suit between his son Don Diego and the crown, by Garcia Fernandez, a physician resident in the little seaport of Palos de Maguez, in Andalusia. About half a league from that town stood, and stands at the present day, an ancient convent of Franciscan friars, dedicated to Santa Maria de Rabida.

According to the testimony of the Physician, a stranger, on foot, accompaied by a small boy, stopped one day at the gate of the convent, and asked of the porter a little bread and water for his child.—While receiving this humble refreshment, the prior of the convent, Friar Juan Perez de Marchena, happening to pass by, was struck with the appearance of the stranger and observing from his air and accent that he was a foreigner, entered into conversation with him, and soon learnt the particulars of his story. That stranger was Columbus, accompanied by his young son Diego. Where he had come from does not clearly appear; that he was in destitue circumstances is evident from the mode of his way-faring: he was on his way to the neighboring town of Huelon to seek his brother-in-law, who had married a sister of his deceased wife.

The prior was a man of extensive information.—His attention had been turned in some measure to geographical and nautical science, probably from his vicinity to Palos, the inhabitants of which were among the most enterprising navigators of Spain, and made frequent voyages to the recent discovered islands and countries on the African coast. He was greatly interested by the conversation of Columbus, and struck with the grandeur of his views. It was a remarkable occurrence in the monotonous life of the cloister, to have a man of such singular character, intent on so extraordinary an enterprize, applying for bread and water at the gate of his convent. He detained him as his guest, and diffident of his own judgment, sent for a scientific friend to converse with him. That friend was Garcia Fernandez, the physician of Palos, the same who furnishes this interesting testimony. Fernandez was equally struck with the appearance and conversation of the stranger.—Several conferences took place at the old convent, and the project of Colnmbus was treated with a deference in the quiet cloister of La Rabida, which it had in vain sought amidst the bustle and pretension of court sages and philosophers. Hints too were gathered among the veteran mariners of Palos, which seemed to corroborate his theory. One Pedro de Velasco, an old and experienced pilot of the place, affirmed that nearly thirty years before, in the course of a voyage, he was carried by stress of weather so far to the northwest, that Cape Clear in Ireland lay to the east of him. Here, though there was a strong wind blowing from the west, the sea was perfectly smooth; a remarkable circumstance, which he supposed to be produced by land lying in that direction. It being late in August, however, he was fearful of the approach of winter, and did not venture to proceed on the discovery.

Fray Juan Perez possessed that hearty zeal in friendship which carries good wishes into good deeds. Being fully persuaded that the proposed enterprise would be of the utmost importance to the country, he offered to give Columbus a favorable introduction to Court, and he advised him by all means to repair thither, and make his propositions to the Spanish Sovereigns. Juan Perez was on intimate terms with Fernando de Talavera, prior of the monastery of Prado and confessor to the queen, a man high in royal confidence, and possessing great weight in public affairs. To him he gave Columbus a letter, strongly recommending himself and his enterprise to the patronage of Talavera, and requesting his friendly intercession with the king and queen. As the influence of the church was paramount in the court of Castile, and as Talavera, from his situation communication with the queen, every thing was expected from his mediation. In the meantime Fray Jean Perez took charge of the youthful son of Columbus, to maintain and educate him at his convent.

The zeal of this worthy man, thus early enkindled, never cooled; and many years afterwards, in the day of his success, Columbus looked back, through the brilliant crowd of courtiers, prelates and Philosophers, who claimed the honor of having patronised enterprise, and points to this modest friar, as one who had been most effectually its friend. He remained in the convent until the spring of 1486, when the court arrived in the ancient city of Cordova, where the sovereigns intended to assemble their troops, and make preparations for a spring compaign against the Moorish kingdom of Grenada. Elated then with fresh hopes, and confident of a speedy audience, on the strength of the letter to Fernando de Talavera, Columbus bade farewell to the worthy Prior of La Rabida, leaving him his child, and set out, full of spirits, for the court of Castile.

JEREMY TAYLOR'S IDEA *of an* ATHEIST.

Who in the world is a verier fool, a more ignorant, wretched person, than he that is an atheist? A man may better believe that there is no such man as himself, and that he is not in being, than that there is no God: for himself can cease to be, and once was not, and shall be changed from what he is, and in very many periods of his life knows not that he is; and so it is every night with him when he sleeps: but none of these can happen to God: and if he knows it not, he is a fool. Can any thing in this world be more foolish, than to think that this fair fabric of heaven and earth can come by chance, when all the skill of art is not able to make an oyster! To see rare effects and no cause; an excellent government and no prince; a motion without an immoveable; a circle without a centre: a time without eternity; a second without a first; a thing that begins not from itself, and therefore not to perceive there is something from whence it does begin, which must be without beginning; these things are so against phylosophy and natural reason, that he must needs be a beast in his understanding that does not assent to them. This is the atheist: *the fool hath said in his heart there is no God;* that is his character. The thing framed, says that nothing framed it; the tongue never made itself to speak, and yet talks against him that did; saying, that which is made, *is*, and that which made it, *is not*. But this folly is as infinite as hell, as much without light or bound as the *chaos* or the *primitive nothing*. But in this, the devil never prevailed very far; his schools were always thin at these lectures. Some few people have been witty against God, that taught them to speak, before they knew how to spell a syllable; but either they are monsters in their manners, or mad in their understandings, or ever find themselves confuted by a thunder or a plague, by danger or death.

Human Nature.—While some one was talking before Dr. Cheyne, an acute Scotsman, of the excellence of human nature, "Hoot, hoot, mon," says he, "human nature is a rogue and a scoondrel; or why would it perpetually stand in need of laws and of religion."

Two Lawyers.—An opulent farmer applied about a lawsuit to an attorney, who told him he could not undertake it, being already engaged on the other side; at the same time he said, that he would give him a letter of recommendation to a professional friend, which he did. The farmer, out of curiosity, opened it, and read as follows:—

"Here's two fat wethers fallen out together,
If you'll fleece one, I'll fleece the other,
And make 'em agree like brother & brother."

The farmer carried this epistle to the person with whom he was at variance. Its perusal cured both parties, and terminated the dispute.

An Irish gentleman lately fought a duel with his intimate friend, because he jocosely asserted, "that he was born without a shirt to his back!"

Judicious Advice.—The best way to deal with most slanders is not to notice them. Nine times in ten they will die quicker than you can kill them.

The amount of Bank capital in New York is $10,87,000.

STANZAS.

The loveliest flowers, that bless the spring,
Fade earliest from the view;
The happiest hours on swiftest wing,
Their rapid flight pursue.

But, though the rose thus early die,
Its fragrance may remain;
And, though our hours thus swiftly fly,
Their loss may be our gain.